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|------|-----------|--------|-------|--|-----|-------|----|------------------------|
| 4193 | 號六十九百一千五第 | 日十三月二唐 | 年未辛治同 | HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1971. | 三拜禮 | 九十月四英 | 港香 | PRICES \$25 PER ANNUAL |
|------|-----------|--------|-------|--|-----|-------|----|------------------------|

[PRIOR \$24 PER MONTH.]

FOR DRAMATIC

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

A PERFORMANCE will be given
Members of the above Club at the
HALL, THEATRE,
TOMORROW (THURSDAY),
the 20th April.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE LYCEUM
THEATRE, SHANGHAI.

When will be represented the Screaming
"I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN!"
Mr. Peregrine Dotto.....Mr. WATKINS.
Mr. Othello Desdemona.....Mr. LEMMON.
Mr. John Sherridan.....Mr. ALEXANDER
Browne.....Mr. SLASHAN
Mrs. Walsingham.....Miss GUY.
Lord.....Miss SYDNEY.

To be followed by the Burlesque by
"Admiral Tiddie"
"SEYDLOR"
OR
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
PRESERVED.
Duke of Venice.....Mr. I. N. D. O'LEARY.

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| Price of | Mr. TIMBERGAS. |
| of Aragon | Mr. F. HAMILTON. |
| Antonio | Mr. CROCKET. |
| Basenjo | Mr. HERBERY. |
| Gratiano | Mr. CROCKET. |
| Shylock | Mr. HERBERY. |
| Tubal | Mr. FAIRBANKS. |
| Lorenzo | Mr. CROCKET. |
| Lancelotto | Mr. WAFFLES. |
| Fortio | Miss BELLA DE CO. |
| Nerissa | Miss SPOONER. |
| Jessica | Miss J. MCGEE. |
| | JONES. |

Doors open at 8.30; Performance
 mences at 9 o'clock.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel
 the Hon. the Lords of H.M. 73rd Stiri-
 Regiment, the Band will be in attendance
 at the Theatre.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. LANE,
 FORD & CO., where a plan of the Theatre
 may be seen. Also at the door of the Theatre
 the night of Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes.

Stalls.....
Co.,
ularies.

REGINALD D. STABLE
Hon.
656 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
THE A 1 British Barque

"CLEMENTIA,"
Tons Register 326, carrying 9,300 pic
Apply to
J. S. HOOK, SON
658 Hongkong, 10th April, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A 1 British Barque
"MENAM,"
 Tons Register 349, carrying about 10,000
 Apply to
J. S. HOOK, SON
 at 659 Hongkong, 19th April, 1871
FOR BANGKOK.

THE American Steamer
"LUZON,"
 C. C. Williams, Master, shortly expected
 Swatow, will leave for the said port on
 Sat. 23rd inst.

PH. COM. I. Working Public SUNDAY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJASSA, RUBENEE
104 660 Hongkong, 19th April. 18
S. S. DON.
NOTICE is hereby given to all
interested, that the Salvage on the
Cargo of the above steamer has
ceased.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents for L.
Agents for Captain and Owners S.
4d 661 Hongkong, 18th April. 18
LOST.

A NOTE of the office of the Boundary Commission, No. 79,329 for Rs. 100. Pay has been stopped at the Banks. Any possession it may be found after this date will be prosecuted. Apply to JAMES D. ETHIOPIA.

Atw 662. Hongkong, 19th April, 1906.

FOR SALE.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
CAZADORES.
Regalia BRITANICA
ESPECIALES.
And,
REGALIA DE LA REYNA.

Apply to
 REMEDIO
 at 683 Hongkong, 19th April, 18
 NOTICE.
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERS
 MARITIMES.
 PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
 THE Company's Steamer
 "GODAVERY,"
 Capt. Foscha, will be dispatched for
 YOKOHAMA (Direct),
 on the 25th inst.

shortly after the arrival of the new Mail.

C. BERTRAN
Private
at 664 Hongkong, 19th April, 1891.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having re-
turned to Hongkong, has resumed his
SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at
his place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits
the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment
of canvas, and is prepared to execute
on order **RAYNS DUCK**, suitable for
or Awning.

Yours truly,
W. DOLAN. 20th April 1891.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNORS

THE BRITISH STEAMER "CHECK"
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are requested to send in the Landing for counter-signature, and the delivery of their Goods from the Godown undesignated.

Cargo remaining in Store after the above date will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Optional Cargo are requested to send in the Landing for counter-signature, and the delivery of their Goods from the Godown undesignated.

W. DOUGLAS LAPRADE
 to give early intimation, as to the destination of their Goods. **GILMAN**
 1w 849 Hongkong, 17th April, 1891.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per SHIP from London, are requested to **mediate delivery**.
 Cargo-imposing the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignee's expense.
DOUGLAS LAPRADE
 at 646 Hongkong, 15th April, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of
F (in square) 27 Package
B 42
 ex Kwang-Tung, from Amoy, are hereby
 that the same has been landed at the
DOUGLAS LAPRADE
 of 621 Hongkong, 11th April, 1891.

FROM NEW YORK, NORTH
BABCOE WILLY RICKMAN
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the aforesaid
 vessel are requested to send in
 of Lading for countersignature to be
 signed, and take immediate delivery
 of the same.

remetal. Cargo impeding the discharge
ing. will be landed and stored at Cons
Shanghai. and expense. OLYMPIA
May 11 627 Hongkong, 8th April, 18

NOW READY.

BOND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commencing on Tuesday morning at 9 a.m. and the last morning left the office at 10.15.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19th, 1871.

A PROBLEM of some interest is frequently suggested with respect to two subjects which have always formed fertile themes for discussion, namely, gambling and time-bargains. The question propounded is, "what is the difference between the two?" and it must be confessed that it is somewhat difficult to give a satisfactory answer. In some Courts, it has been held that transactions in respect to which no commodity passes are essentially of a gambling nature, and that the Law is not called upon to afford any protection to those who engage in them. A rule such as this is of course applied with due caution; but it is a very interesting question whether a large number of transactions which take place daily in China, and indeed form by no means an unimportant item in local business, are much if at all removed from the category of gambling. Take, for example, the operations which are constantly going on in the opium market. Can any one say that they differ widely from bets on the Derby, or that they have really any element in them of a trading nature properly speaking? It is true these bargains are made with respect to an article of commerce; but to such an extent do they now go that they form an element apart from the true commercial working of the business; and while the capitalists and bona fide holders of drug are running their race in the "courses of the market," the speculators are doing a smart game in betting on the outcome of the operations which they see going on before them. Time-bargains in Shares do not probably hold a much better position, or have a much more direct influence upon the legitimate course of business; and it is questionable whether they can be placed in any higher category.

While these two sources of speculation are freely availed of, it may perhaps appear somewhat anomalous that a prodigious outcry should be made against the "infamy" of the Chinese, and that small boys and coolies should be rigidly hauled up before the Magistrates for indulging in mild games of chance in the public streets. It is, of course, quite right that we should keep a proper eye upon the morals of the Celestials; but there is also, it must be admitted, a little room to question whether we ourselves are entirely free from the vice we so heartily condemn in others. It is no doubt difficult to draw the exact line where what may be fairly considered common sense, and what is unquestionably gambling comes in. In trading operations, there must of necessity be an element of risk, and it is illogical to maintain that as some games play the risk becomes of a gambling nature, while that of a trading nature. But it may be fairly stated that trade is sound in proportion as it is based more upon capital and less upon chance, and that species of trading may unquestionably be classed as unsound, which depends almost exclusively upon the chances of the market as opposed to the capital or other qualifications, such as credit, connection, or special means of conducting the trade, possessed by those who enter upon it.

Perhaps the essential difference between pure gambling, and very risky trading, consists in the mind's regarding that the first is utterly useless to Society, while the latter may perhaps be of some little benefit by assisting to regulate prices. In the case of legitimate time-bargains—purchases, for example, of cargo for arrival—this effect is no doubt produced; but it is questionable whether anything of the kind is brought about by a very large number of transactions which go by the name of time-bargains, and which are in truth little more than wagers. Such trade possibly must exist in respect to all articles in which there are speculative operations; but few will deny that it is a species of trading the least worthy of encouragement, and which in the long run rounds least to the benefit of those who, neglecting the more certain, but less attractive, spheres of business, allow themselves to be enticed within its exciting sphere. Of late, men of sound views and experience have been complaining sadly of the increase of business of this nature in China; and to judge by all accounts, it cannot be said that these complaints are unfounded.

As will be seen by the report below, Quik Aing was discharged at the Supreme Court yesterday, but he has been re-arrested, and the Attorney-General, upon being informed after he had been brought to the Court, proceedings will now be taken under the Extradition Treaty with France, and that being decided by the Executive, and not by the Supreme Court. The matter has thus assumed a new phase of very important nature.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Stirling.

April 18th.

In the matter of Quik Aing. The Chief Justice took his seat at 11 a.m. The Attorney-General shortly after came into Court, and the Chief Justice signifying he was ready to hear him.

The Attorney-General said that no determination had been made as yet. He had communicated with the Government.

The Chief Justice—Let me tell you, I don't want to know anything of communicating with the Government.

The Attorney-General—I do not then know the position in which the matter now stands.

The Chief Justice said that if you would give me an undertaking that the prisoner would be brought to the Court, I would give you a writ of habeas corpus.

The Attorney-General—Certainly, I must communicate with the Government.

The Chief Justice—Yes?

The Attorney-General—I was about to say when stopped.

The Chief Justice—Do I protest in strong words against the name of the Executive being introduced, and against the Attorney-General saying that I have communicated with them, and am prepared to give the result in my answer to the Court.

The Chief Justice—And let the paper be removed?

The Attorney-General did not assent. The Chief Justice—Well, then, give me an answer. The Attorney-General—I will give the answer. It is to the satisfaction of the Government, and I will enter into any obligation. They are quite willing to communicate with the Secretary of State, and I will reply upon the matter.

The Chief Justice—That is the matter to be decided, but by my great dissatisfaction.

The Attorney-General—I have no responsibility in the matter.

The Chief Justice—It is in the Attorney-General that the responsibility rests that the prisoner is discharged.

The Attorney-General—I must protest against the discharge. The responsibility rests entirely on this Court.

The Chief Justice—You have not assented to what I have proposed.

The Attorney-General—I take that responsibility certainly. I have not assented to that. The prisoner was then released.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION. European District Court, Justice Barr.

YORK V. BAKER & Co.—\$500.—This case was resumed, the attempted arrangement having fallen through. Mr. Baker's examination was continued, and the case adjourned to the morning of the plaintiff's dismissal. The defendant asked him to reconsider his decision, whereupon Mr. S. O. referred him to Mr. Brevelon.

Afterwards they came back together, and witness told the plaintiff that he could not re-enter his service without making an agreement with the defendant to abide by the rules of the house. Plaintiff declined to enter into the agreement, and defendant sent him up to the house to think over it.

Mr. S. O. then asked him to reconsider his decision, whereupon Mr. S. O. referred him to Mr. Brevelon.

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Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—par.

EXCHANGES.

On London—Bank Bill, at 3 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 6 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 9 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 12 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 15 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 18 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 21 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 24 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 27 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 30 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 33 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 36 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 39 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 42 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 45 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 48 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 51 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 54 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 57 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 60 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 63 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 66 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 69 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 72 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 75 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 78 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 81 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 84 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 87 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 90 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 93 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 96 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 99 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 102 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 105 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 108 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 111 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 114 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 117 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 120 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 123 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 126 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 129 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 132 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 135 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 138 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 141 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 144 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 147 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 150 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 153 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 156 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 159 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 162 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 165 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 168 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 171 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 174 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 177 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 180 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 183 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 186 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 189 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 192 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 195 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 198 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 201 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 204 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 207 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 210 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 213 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 216 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 219 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 222 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 225 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

Bank Bill, at 228 months' sight, 4/4 1/2.

MANDARIN DEMANDS.

(Daily Press, April 18th.)

The detailed accounts published in the Northern papers with reference to the demands of the Pekin Government on the subject of Missionary labours in the interior of China, and all to the importance which the question had previously assumed. It is now quite clear that the Chinese Authorities intend to avail themselves of the Missionary labours, to make a demand upon the Government, to give up the rights which have been conceded with reference to Missionary labours, if indeed there is not reason to believe that the mission was intended with the express view of missing this question.

We are aware that among a large class, and more especially among those readers, this latter view will not be considered in any way probable; but to those who would point out that, judging from the habitual action of the Chinese Mandarins in such matters, this supposition is *prima facie* not the least, but the most probable, explanation of the whole affair, while it cannot be denied that the circumstances attending the mission add great colour to the theory. However this may be, it is clear that the Pekin Authorities, instead of showing a willingness to meet the demands of the Government, are determined to insist upon the concession of Missionary labours in the interior, and only anxious to avail themselves of the outrage which has been committed, to demand what will practically amount to the suppression of the Missionary enterprise altogether. The terms of the memorandum sent in to the Foreign Ministers, are unfortunately given in too vague a form to permit of their being discussed as fully as might be wished, but it is clear that the demand practically amounts to the suppression of the Missionary enterprise altogether. The terms of the memorandum sent in to the Foreign Ministers, are unfortunately given in too vague a form to permit of their being discussed as fully as might be wished, but it is clear that the demand practically amounts to the suppression of the Missionary enterprise altogether.

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A mail will close.

The Mail for Shanghai, per *Cheops*,
close at 9 A.M. to-day, the 19th instant, in-
stead of at the time previously notified.

MAILS BY THE "ENGLISH PACKET"
The English Contract Packet "*MONGOL*"
will be dispatched with the usual Mail
for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th

at noon.
Money Orders on any of the Money Ex-
change Office of the United Kingdom will be granted
until 5 P.M. on the 18th instant.
The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the
18th instant.
Letters to the U.S.A. may be posted during the day
in the box left open for their reception.
Letters for registration will be received
until 10 A.M. on the 19th instant.
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the
19th instant, without late fee.
Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the
instant, will not be forwarded unless
Leads fee of 18 cents each as well as the postage
is prepaid.
The latest time for posting Letters
to the U.S.A. is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books
and Patterns 10 A.M. on the 19th instant.
Letters (other than those to the U.S.A.) addressed
to the United Kingdom may be sent, or to
Canada, may be posted on board the *F. T. Smith*,
which is due to the time of sailing, on the
morning of a *Leads* fee of 43 cents each in addition
to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL
General Post-Office, Victoria General
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "FRENCH PACK"
The French Mail leaves for Europe
dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th
at noon, with the Mails—
To and through the United Kingdom
Marseilles; to France and other Con-
tinental States (in a closed mail to France), to
Singapore, Ceylon, India, Aden, Suez,
Rangoon, and Bombay.
The Post Office will be open for the re-
ceipt of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, &c.,
until 11 A.M. on the 28th instant, after
which no letters can be received.
Money Orders on any of the Money
Offices in the United Kingdom will be ge-
nerally received until 11 A.M. on the 28th
instant.
Letters for Registration will be re-
ceived until 10 A.M. on the 28th instant.
J. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

STRAIN FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, PORT
GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MATHA,
DISI AND SOUTHAMPTON,
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

and
N. NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS
"MONGOLIA," CAPT. BASKOW, with
passenger accommodation, will leave
for Hongkong, Tientsin, and
Nagasaki, the 19th inst., 1871, at noon
on the 20th inst. will be at the
Company's wharf at 2 P.M., and Parcells at the
same time, on the 18th inst.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage apply at the U. S. S. N. Co.'s
Hongkong, CONTENTS AND VALU-
E OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

For the purpose of determining Freight
and Passage, the U. S. S. N. Co. and
Value of the Packages for the C. C. &
Boutrie required by the Egyptian Government
for the purpose of the U. S. S. N. Co.
Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading
with Parcells; and the Company do not
themselves responsible for any Detention
of the Goods which may result from their
retardance in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of
transhipping goods shipped from
Europe through Egypt, either by rail
Car in their own Steamers, or in
any other mode, and the Company's
Shippers are particularly requested
to inform them of the terms and conditions of the
Black Bills of Lading.

W. A. FIVEBEL, Supercargo
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Na-

Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th April, 1878.

or the

Co.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FORT
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, MALACCA,
DE GALLE, ADEN, SUETZ, ISMIRIA,
PORT SAID, MARSEILLE

tion of
ely des-

Co.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS,
PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th April,
the Company's Steamship "P.
Commandant M. LAFITE,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO
leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered
for as well as for Mail, and can be
transit through Marseilles for the
places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on
April. (Parcels are not to be
board) they must be lodged at Agency
For further particulars apply at 2

Co.

1. **THE JAPAN MAIL S. S. COMPANY**
 2. **IN CONNECTION WITH THE**
 3. **CENTRAL ASIAN YOKOHAMA**
 4. **RAILROAD COMPANIES.**
 5. **THE Steamship JAPAN, Captain W.**
 6. **will leave Hongkong for San F.**
 7. **via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th**
 8. **at 8 o'clock p.m. Ticketing at New**
 9. **Freight, for the United States, Canada**
 10. **and South America, and Europe.**
 11. **A Steamer of the Company will leave**
 12. **Yokohama for San Francisco on**
 13. **the 12th inst. Ticketing at Yokohama**
 14. **and San Francisco.**
 15. **THE JAPAN will be due at San F.**
 16. **on the 12th inst. will be passenger to**
 17. **San Francisco.**
 18. **Freight trains are run over the**
 19. **and Union Pacific Railroad Lines**
 20. **from Yokohama and all the principal**
 21. **ports of Japan.**
 22. **For freight and passenger rates**
 23. **and conditions of service apply to**
 24. **the Agents.**
 25. **Yokohama, Japan.**

First-class Passenger trains is six or twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles. Palace Sleeping Cars run through on these trains, making Davao Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night. Cars of the latest and best American make. At New York, Passengers have selections from the various lines of Steamers to England; and Germany.

For Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for Transports to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, Overland Railroad, and the Europe by Sea route, apply to the Agents of the Pacific Companies *Guarantee 12 days time for 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise.*

Favorable arrangements have been made through Passengers and Freight to run from Okinawa, Penang and Singapore to Canton and Amoy.

Value and weight of Parcel Post required; all packages should be marked; and full contents noted.

Not received after noon of the prox. No Parcel Postage received after same day.

For further information, as to Pass
Freight, apply at the Agency of the Co
Praya West. * T. A. HARRIS
Hongkong, 13th April, 1871.
Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by
E. L. Wyndham Street, Hongkong.